

# THE COMMONWEALTH

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TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

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## TARIFF MEASURE APPEARS HALTED

(By U. S. Press)

Washington, Sept. 27.—Final enactment of tariff legislation before the Winter session of Congress appears slight. Senator Penrose, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, says that it is now estimated that sixty days will be required by a force of Treasury experts to collect information desired in connection with the adoption of the American valuation plan. The Republican members of the Finance Committee have conferred with James B. Reynolds, who is in charge of the force. Mr. Reynolds formerly was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of customs, and later served on the tariff commission. This new force of Treasury experts is being organized under the \$1,000,000 emergency appropriation recently made by Congress.

Senator Penrose announces that the House bill imposing a duty of 90 per cent on American surplus was supplies sold to France and brought back to this country, will be called up in the Senate at the earliest opportunity.

## BUT, OF COURSE, THERE'S IRELAND

(By J. E. Jones)

Washington, Sept. 27.—Whatever may be our attitude towards our wards, we are always sure that "our hearts are in the right place." We want to do the right thing by them. While we are denying independence to the Filipinos, Congress is listening to appeals to help Ireland. The Irish Committee whacks away at Congress in big style in the Washington daily newspapers. "The foremost principle of our foreign policy has been that every Nation has a right to exist," reads the address, "and that no other Nation may justly impair that right on the ground of military or naval expediency." And then, after a long and eloquent appeal, the "Gentlemen of the Congress," are told finally: "The peace of the world is involved in the freedom of Ireland. For the United States Ireland's struggle for independence has become a domestic question. The duty to deal with this question still continues to confront Ireland." There is a lot more to the same effect. But there isn't much evidence that official action will be had in Washington on the Irish question. Our own problems with the Philippines, Alaska, Hawaii, Panama, and the islands off the Florida coast are our more important responsibility.

## THE FEDERAL AID ROAD BILL

(By U. S. Press)

Washington, Sept. 26.—Among the measures awaiting action in Congress is that which is called the federal aid bill for the promotion of good roads works in the States. It has already passed the Senate, and its approval by the House will put it in operation. By means of the federal aid granted through this measure road construction now under way in the States, which is subject to early suspension through lack of funds, can be continued. In the State of Maryland, for example, the funds will not suffice for continuation of the pending road works for many days longer. If the federal aid bill does not become a law, and the Government funds are not thereby made available, it will be necessary to lay off many thousands of men in Maryland. And what is true in Maryland applies also to many other States. In view of the prevalence of unemployment it is likely that Congress will give prompt attention to this legislation.

## PRESIDENT HARDING'S FIRST HALF YEAR

(By U. S. Press)

Washington, Sept. 27.—President Harding has been in office half a year and most of the people who have been doing "watchful waiting" on his Administration are inclined to believe that he has proved that he has the ability to secure thorough cooperation among the members of his Administration. At the very outset of his term it was acknowledged that he had surrounded himself with a very strong Cabinet. Pessimists said that these strong men would eventually prove to be a pack of wild horses that would run away with the Republican machine and smash it. But there has been a general revision of this opinion. It has been made clear that the President is able to secure close cooperation among his advisers, and he has also proved to be a master of masters in cementing friendly understandings and in securing good "team work." Thus as the first year passes the Harding star is brilliant in the political firmament.

## ARE WE "GETTING IN DUTCH?"

(By J. E. Jones)

Washington, Sept. 27.—Ever since the Spanish-American war we have been holding out hopes of independence Kinley, Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson Kinley, Roosevelt, Taft and Wilson encouraged the Filipinos to "get ready for independence." The Wilson Administration assumed that the time had arrived for independence, and gave to the Islands a degree of self-government that made the Filipinos almost absolute in their affairs. But President Wilson waited almost until the last of his term before making any specific appeal to Congress to grant the Islands independence. The Filipinos did not like this long delay, and the practical effect was to "wish the whole thing onto Mr. Harding." The new President didn't like it, either to have this matter thrust upon him in this way; and that perhaps accounted for the fact that one of his earliest acts in office was to create the Wood-Forbes Mission, which Filipinos will doubtless assert has done its worst.

Undoubtedly the Filipinos, independent of independence questions and all other considerations, think that the United States Government is rather fickle in its methods. There are evidences that we are "getting in Dutch" with our colonies.

Alaska, with its tremendous slump in population—now said to be only 20,000; Cuba with its "frenzied finances"; Panama, with its terrific grievance about the White award in the Columbia-Panama boundary matter; and Porto Rico, no longer the richest spot in the ocean, are also dissatisfied.

## Muscle Shoals

(By J. E. Jones)

Washington, Sept. 26.—Henry Ford's engineers have been in Washington consulting with Secretary of War Weeks. According to their estimates it will take \$28,000,000 to complete the power dams for the Muscle Shoals. The Government engineers say it will cost twice as much. Under Mr. Ford's offer the Government is to complete the dams, and the funds expended for that purpose are to be repaid to him. Should the cost of construction be twice the Ford estimate the Government would have to pay, just the same. The Secretary of War has expressed doubt as to whether Congress would stand by such an arrangement, especially if the engineers for the Government should in the end have the right estimates relating to the excess of costs over the Ford figures.

## VARIOUS COMMITTEES PARENT TEACHERS ASSOCIATION APPROVED

### THE EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETS AND GETS DOWN TO WORK

Monday afternoon the Executive Board of The Parent Teachers Association met at the Graded School for the purpose of forming Committees for work to be done under this organization.

The Committees are as follows:

Program and Entertainment Committee: Mrs. Ernest Leggett, Chairman; Mrs. T. B. Wheeler, Vice; Misses Rille Harris, Bessie Futrell, Eugenia Thomas, Annie Dunn and Mrs. N. A. Riddick.

Playground Committee: Mrs. C. H. Anderson, Chairman, Mrs. R. A. Phillips, Vice; Misses Collier, Keaves, Draper, Ernestine Cherry, Mrs. E. T. Whitehead, Mrs. B. G. Neblett, Mrs. Jno. Grey, Mrs. Bernard Allsbrook, Mrs. Walter Hancock, Mrs. Huggins.

Sanitation and Medical Inspection: Mrs. Robert Josey, Jr., Chairman, Mrs. Lynn Harrell, Vice., Mrs. G. C. Weeks, Mrs. W. A. Lawrence, Mrs. R. F. Coleman, Mrs. O. F. Smith, Mrs. R. L.

Hardy.

School Beautiful Committee: Miss Lena Smith, Chairman, Mrs. A. McDowell, Vice., Mrs. R. D. Harrell, Mrs. Sam Hanff, Mrs. Frank Burroughs, Misses Whitley, Lewis, McIntyre, Ward, Ithen, Bone, Stillely, Doswell, Mattie Josey, Mrs. Maude Johnson.

Visiting Committee: Mrs. Stuart Smith, Chairman, Mrs. A. C. Livermon, Vice., Mrs. W. E. Smith, Mrs. J. A. Pittman, Mrs. R. P. Byrd.

The constitution provides that the Executive Board appoint four men as Advisory Board to serve for one year. They are as follows:

Messrs. L. M. Pittman, Norfolk Smith, Hugh Johnson and R. L. Hardy.

The Chairman of each committee is requested by the President to call a meeting of her committee in her own home Wednesday afternoon for the purpose of forming plans for immediate work. Report results to Mrs. R. C. Josey, Sr., as she wishes a meeting of each Chairman the last of this week.

MINNIE MORRIS, Secretary.

## The Rum Runners

(By U. S. Press)

Washington, Sept. 27.—There has been no let up in the operations of whiskey smuggling, in spite of prohibition officials to curb their activities along the Atlantic Coast, officials of the Treasury Department reported. Rigid measures adopted recently at New York and other Atlantic ports have not cut down the flow of illegal liquors from abroad, and in fact it now appears there actually has been an increase, in the reports of dry law inspectors along the coast are to be accepted. Reports reviewed in Washington indicate there is a steady and heavier importation of illegal liquors, not only at large ports but through inlets all along the thousands of miles of Atlantic coast seaboard. Reports, however, show the smugglers of whiskey and other intoxicants are growing increasingly "wise" to the tactics employed by the rum raiders and are shifting their methods with every program of attack planned by the Federal dry law machine. Prohibition officials are proceeding quietly with new programs aimed to put a stop to smuggling, or at least to reduce it to a minimum by a system.

## ACTIVITY IN THE COTTON SPINNING INDUSTRY

(By U. S. Press)

Washington, Sept. 27.—The Director of the Census reports that the regular hours of operation per week in the cotton mills vary from 48 in a number of States to as high as 60 in others. Weighting the number of spindles with the prevailing hours for the several States, it is found that the average work day for the entire country is practically 8.6 hours. The total number of cotton spindles in the United States on August 1, 1921, was 36,617,584. Of this number, 33,059,211 were operated at some time during the month, the aggregate number of spindle hours, 7,319,916,931.

Miss Elsie Vaughan will leave tomorrow for Greenville where she will attend East Carolina Teachers Training School.

## PRODUCTION OF POWER AND FUEL

(By U. S. Press)

Washington, Sept. 27.—The production of electric power and consumption of fuel by public utility power plants in the United States for March, April, May, June, and July, 1921, is covered by reports of the United States Geological Survey.

The number of thousands of kilowatt-hours produced by water power for July, 1921, were 1,226,779.

The number of kilowatt-hours produced by fuels for July, 1921, were 2,043,197.

Electric power produced during July 1921, required 2,463,640 short tons of coal, 1,029,251 barrels of fuel oil, and 1,916,781 thousands of cubic feet of natural gas.

The quantities in the table based by the Geological Survey on returns received about 3,200 power plants of watt capacity, or more, engaged in public service, including central stations, electric railways, and certain other plants which contribute to the public supply. The capacity of plants submitting reports of their operations is about 95 per cent of the capacity of all plants listed. The output of plants which do not report is estimated.

## The Phillipine Question

(By J. E. Jones)

Washington, Sept. 27.—The report of General Leonard Wood and W. Cameron Forbes regarding the Philippines is exactly what was expected when these men were named to head the mission to the Islands last March. Both of them were known to entertain positive views favoring the retention of the Philippines, and if their report had been written in Washington last March it would doubtless be just what it is now, after an "investigation" that has covered several months. The Mission reminds one of Milton's observation in his "Paradise Lost": "A mind not to be changed by place or time."

The mind is its own place, and in itself Can make a heaven of hell, a hell of heaven."

The Wood-Forbes Mission reports a recommending the retention of American control of the Islands, on the grounds that the Filipinos are not considered ready for independence and also because the Islands would be dependent upon the United States in case of emergency if granted their independence as under American protectorate. General Wood, the official author of these views, has been designated to remain in the Philippines as Governor-General, and he is so bent on filling the place that he has taken the long chance of losing his privileges for retirement from the Army.

More than likely the present Administration will accept the position of the Wood-Forbes Mission as final, and this very plainly means that the Filipinos will have to wait for their independence. "Investigations" are peculiar things, and when one reflects that several "Congressional investigations" of this same matter came back divided in their opinions, it is hard to abstain from the opinion that the "investigators" have all been but little influenced by what they "investigated," but have been absolutely controlled by preconceived opinions concerning the economic and political advantages of the United States. The principle of "self-determination" upon the part of the Filipinos themselves apparently has been secondary with most Americans.

### WEATHER REPORT

For North Carolina: Unsettled weather with probably showers to night and Wednesday. No change in temperature. Gentle variable winds.

## POPULATION BY COLOR AND RACE

(By U. S. Press)

Washington, Sept. 27.—The Bureau of the Census has issued a statement giving revised figures for the composition of the population of the United States according to color or race, as shown by the census taken as of January 1, 1921.

The total population of the United States, 105,710,620, comprises 94,820,915 white persons, 10,463,131 Negroes, 244,437 Indians, 111,010 Japanese, 61,639 Chinese, 5,603 Filipinos, 2,507 Hindus, 1,224 Koreans, and 154 others (Siamese, Hawaiians, Malays, Maoris, and Samoans). The rates of increase for the principal races during the decade were: Total population, 14.9 per cent; white, 16 per cent; Negro, 6.5 per cent; Japanese, 53.8 per cent. The Indian population decreased by 8.0 per cent and the Chinese population by 13.8 per cent.

The rate of increase in the white population during the recent decade, 16 percent, is considerably less than the corresponding rate for the period 1900-1910, which was 22.3 per cent. This decline is accounted for mainly by the great reduction in the volume of immigration during the period of the World War. An estimate based on the excess of births over deaths and on the excess of immigration over emigration yields a total differing by only a fraction of 1 per cent from the total white population enumerated. The rate of increase in the Negro population, which is not perceptibly affected by immigration or emigration, is by far the lowest on record. Such data as are available in regard to birth and death rates among the Negroes indicate that the birth rate has decreased considerably since 1900, while the death rate has not changed greatly.

## THE NEWSPRINT PAPER REVIEW

(By U. S. Press)

Washington, Sept. 27.—The Federal Trade Commission reports the production for August, 1921, compared with August, 1920, as showing a decrease, amounting to about 21 per cent for total newsprint and about 19 per cent for standard news. The production for August, 1921, compared with August, 1919, shows a decrease of about 19 per cent for total newsprint and a decrease of about 7 per cent for standard news. The decrease of production for August, 1921, over August, 1918, amounted to 10 per cent for total newsprint and 7 per cent for standard news.

Publishers' stocks increased 17,803 tons during the month. The average daily tonnage used during August was 166 tons less than the average used in July. Eighty-four publishing concerns held about 77 per cent of the tonnage on hand at the end of the month. Publishers' stocks and transit tonnage on August 31 represented slightly more than 50 days' supply at the existing rate of consumption.

### COTTON MARKET

#### YESTERDAY'S CLOSE

OCTOBER	1976
DECEMBER	20.14
JANUARY	20.12
MARCH	19.96
MAY	19.70

#### TODAY'S CLOSE

OCTOBER	21.03
DECEMBER	21.05
JANUARY	20.77
MARCH	20.44
MAY	20.08

#### LOCAL MARKET

COTTON	20c lb.
COTTON SEED	54c bu.